

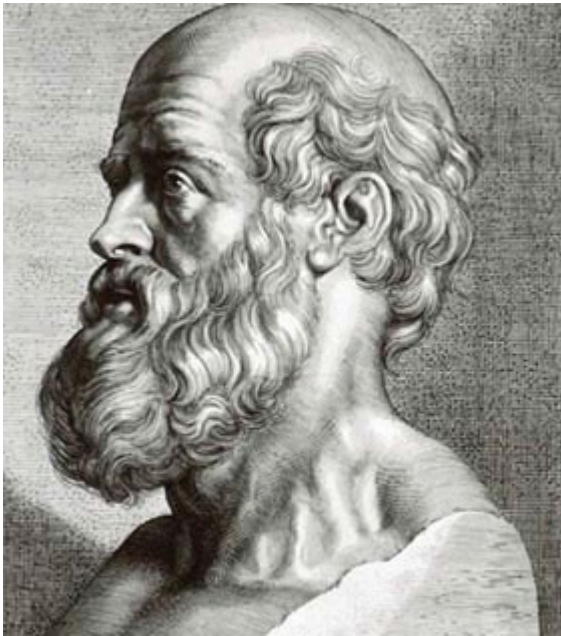
Latin – a dead language?

History of Greek–Latin medical
terminology

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history of medicine

Hippocrates of Kos



- ▶ 460 – 370 B.C.
- ▶ Corpus Hippocraticum (53 books)
- ▶ Hippocratic oath

"Invia est in medicina via
sine lingua Latina"

Latin alphabet and pronunciation



Latin alphabet

- ▶ 24 letters
- ▶ W and j are missing
- ▶ I ↔ J: maior/maior; ieiunum/jejunum x tinctura
- ▶ Kinetosis; kyphosis/cyphosis; cystis
- ▶ Y: syndesmosis
- ▶ Z: zygomaticus

Pronunciation

1) Vowels:

a) Short

a – glandula (cup)

e – membrum (pen)

i (y) – minimus, lymphā (finger)

o – fossa (top)

u – tarsus (put)

b) Long

a – sanus (car)

e – vena

i (y) – vita (dream)

o – novus (door)

u – purus (boom)

2) Diphthongs:

1) ae, oe – aequalis, lagoena – the same like long e

2) oē – eupnoe

3) eu – eutrophia

3) Consonants:

1) c:

a) /k/:

- ▶ + a, o, u – caput, costa, cubitus
- ▶ Before a consonant – cranium
- ▶ At the end of the word – lac

b) /c/:

- ▶ Before e, i, ae, oe, y – cerebrum, circum, caecus, coeliakia, cystis

2) ch: chirurgia

3) j: jejunum (yes)

4) r: rupturar

5) s: /z/ – nasus, pulsus, morsus, mensis, plasma

6) di, ni: digitus, nicotinum

7) ti:

a) /ti/ – tibia

b) /ci/ – functio

c) /ti/: s, x + ti – ostum, mixum

8) ex: /egz/ – exitus x extrauterinus

9) ngu: /ngv/ – sanguis

10) qv: /kv/ – aqua

11) ph: /f/ – phalanx

12) rh: /r/ – rhaphe

13) th: /t/ – thorax

14) su: /sv/ – suavis x superior

Lengths of syllables

Sēpsis post vulnus pūnctum in regiōne
abdōminālī

Read the terms:

Cancer duodeni

Dorsum linguae

Sanguis venosus

Deviatio septi nasi ad latus sinistrum

Post inojectionem intravenosam

Pulvis adspersorius

Ostium venae cavae

Musculi recti, obliqui

Lobi et partes hypophuysis

Oedemata membrorum inferiorum

Auxilium celere in traumate gravi

Asthuma bronchiale

Parts of speech in Latin

- ▶ 9 parts of speech
- ▶ Inflected x uninflected parts of speech
- ▶ In medical terminology:
Nouns, adjectives, numerals, prepositions,
verbs

Grammatical categories of nouns

1) Gender:

- a) Masculines
- b) Feminines
- c) Neutrals

2) Number:

- a) Singular
- b) Plural

3) Case:

- 1) Nominative
- 2) Genitive
- 3) Dative
- 4) Accusative
- 5) Vocative
- 6) Ablative

4) Declension:

- 1) 1st declension
- 2) 2nd declension
- 3) 3rd declension
- 4) 4th declension
- 5) 5th declension

Cases in medical terminology

Nominative = subject

(e.g. fractura tibiae, lagoena aquae destillatae)

Genitive = a part of st./a relation to st.

(e.g. musculus dorsi, fractura tibiae)

Accusative – with some prepositions

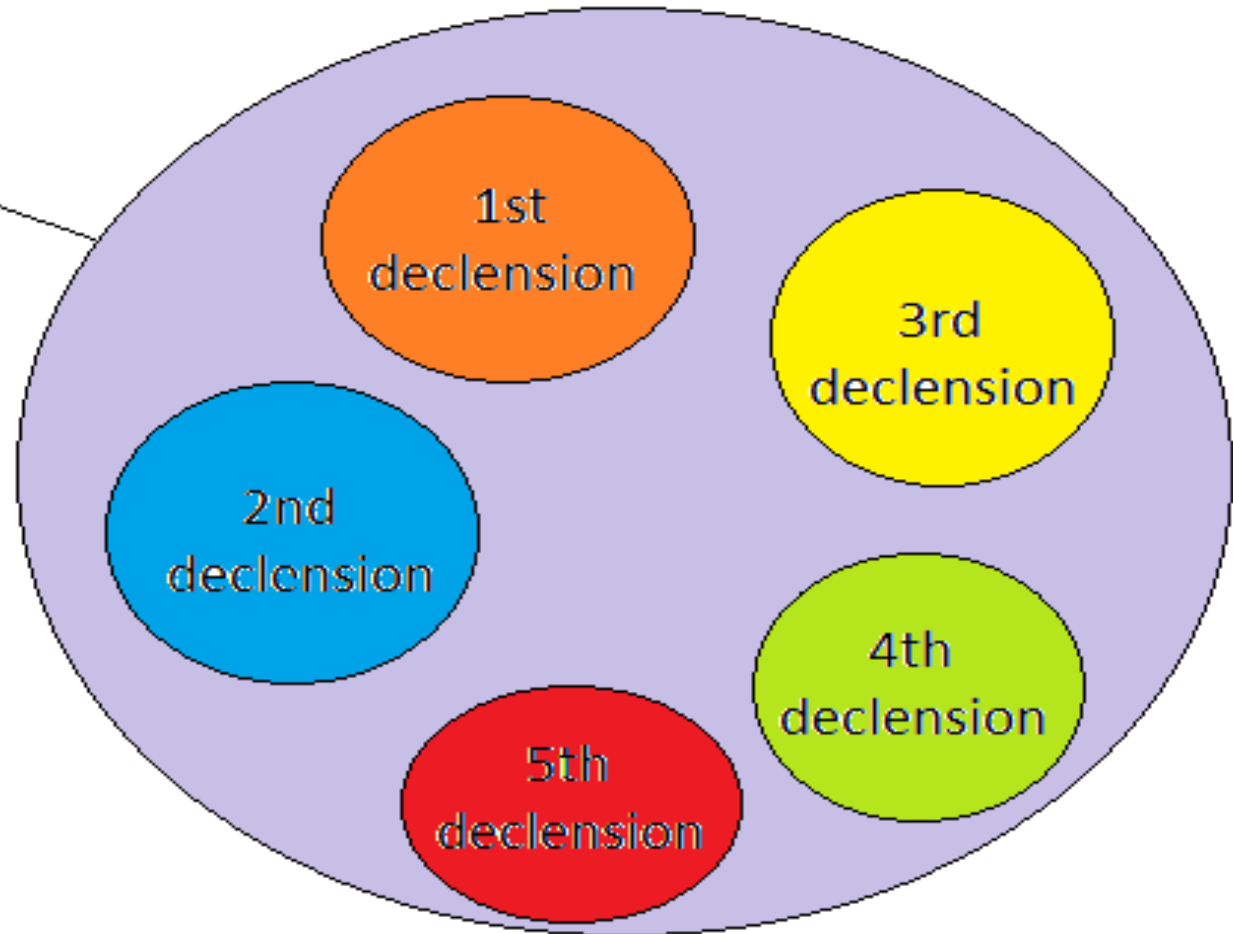
(e.g. **post** operationem)

Ablative – with some prepositions

(e.g. **sine** complicationibus)

Declensions – nouns

NOUNS



Declensions – nouns

1st declension: **ā-stems** (venārum)

2nd declension: **ō-stems** (nervōrum)

3rd declension:

a) **Consonant stems** (dolorrum)

b) **i-stems**: pelviium

4th declension: **u-stems** (ductuum)

5th declension: **ē-stems** (facierum)

DECLENSIONS => EXAMPLES

Nom. sg. + gen. sg. + gender

1st declension

example
vena, ae, f.

example
diabetes, ae, m.

example
systole, es, f.

5 declensions of nouns

x

3 declensions of adjectives

x

4 conjugations of verbs